YEW YORK DITIALIA, WHIDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1881

GHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

An Armistice Between the Northern and Southern Confederacies.

PROSPECTS OF A PEACEFUL SEPARATION

An Extra Session of Congress to be Called.

The Douglas Resolutions in the Senate.

Debate Between Messrs. Clingman, Grimes, Clark, Hale and Chandler.

THE APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

Official Notification of the Corwin Amendment to the Constitution, &c.,

AN ARMISTICE AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CON-FEDERATE STATES.

WARRINGTON, March 19, 1861. The government are not ready, it appears, to ecide upon the questions submitted to it by the Commissioners from the Confederate States.

An armistice of ten days has been agreed npon between the Commissioners and the ad distration. The present military status is to remain, and peace is, therefore, to be preserved for that period at least.

Information has been received from President Davis to the effect that affairs at Fort Pickens had assumed a peaceful aspect, and that there was no danger of collision unless the government attempted to reinforce that fort.

The administration, it is understood, have instructed the commanders of the vessels off Pensacols not to make any move until further advices have been sent them. This is a decided and emphatic change of policy. It may be the object of the administration, in asking for this delay, to gain time, with a view of perfecting and arranging their plan of operations.

PROSPECT OF A PEACEFUL SEPARATION.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1861. sapital will vainly strive to rid himself of the impression that a growing diffidence of a restoration of the Union to its former integrity, and of the parmanency of the adhesion of the slaveholding parts still attached to it, prevalis-among the leading republican minds now gathered

The idea of a disintregation into two confederacies on the besis of a strict division of the two antagonistic or systems of the country, is becoming more and more alization only a question of time. I am able to state, and I know whereof I affirm, that it has crept into the Cabinet, and has two, if not three, representa tives, whose counsels weigh most with the President, in that body. I can say, furthermore, that will be largely influenced by a belief in the probable conngency of a separation, and a desire to make it a peaceone. While it is deemed due to the honor and dignity of the government, both at home and abroad, to ate its authority in the secoded States, and whil blows will be struck if necessary, it will be only to re deem the credit of the federal power, and not to perma pently maintain its authority over an unwilling people. rest with the administration; but that a peachable part ing is thought infinitely preferable by the most trusted of Mr. Lincoln's immediate advisers, to the assertion and maintenance of federal laws in the South, is certain

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1861. It is ascertained from a reliable source that Fort Sum ter is to be evacuated to morrow. The order has already

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS. The Commissioners from the Southern confederacy ex-

weive days. They feel confident that in the meanwhile there will be no collision or change of the military states in the second States. They have telegraphic assurances from Montgomery that ample arrangements have been made to avaid all trouble for the present at Fort Pickens.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, March 19, 1861.

sion of Congress, to take place at an early day. There is already a difficulty about the tariff, it having used in a loose form, besides the President must have thority to collect the revenue, and increase the nave and army, in the event of any attempt to resist the fede rai notherity by any power inside or outside of the Union.

THE APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE. Washington, March 19, 1861.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION AS REGARDS ADOPTED CITI-Oarl Schurz was informed at his last night's interview with the President that he would have the choice of th Portuguese or any South American mission. He will bly take the former, in order to gain a point on eward and his policy in regard to the appointment of

oreign born citizens to European missions.

The prescription views of the Secretary of State have not been submitted to the Cabinet Council for endorse if presented at all, they will be voted down most

decisively by Blair and the Western members. The Premier's intentions towards adopted citizens are said to be modified in obsequence of the friend clamer of opposition raised by Western politicians. He has certainly lost his former popularity among the Ger-man republicans, the organs of whom are nearly all out

early by the administration in order to enable it to counteract the efforts for recognition and commercial reasies about being made in those countries by the epresentatives of the seconds States. The fact that in France cannot be concealed.

Mr. Clay, Minister to Spain, left here this afternoon for his borne in Kentucky. He will return here in season to receive instructions from the President and sail from New York in the Persia on the 21th of April.

ers at Willard's every day since his arr val here. The importance of his mission is admitted on all hand sid represent the present administration abroad. least lavermore of Cambridge, Massachusets,

naster of Boston, but has with irawn all his papers for that office, in order not to interfere with Bur-

The Senate in executive session to-day received several mimportant nominations from the President.

Mr. Halloway, nominated for Commissioner of Patents, has been suspended, the piace having been promised to George G. Fogg, of N. R. There is considerable opposi-tion among the Senators to Mr. Balloway, mainly from tion among the Senators to Mr. Halloway, mainly from the fact that Mr. Fogg was unfairly dealt with. The

Mr. Burlingame will go to Austria, netwithstanding the fact that Mr. Adams goess to England. Mr. Sumner has worked to this point with unceasing

idelity to his friend.

Hassaureck will be provided for in South America. Nelson, of Indiana, is the only prominent applicant for the Brazilian mission, and will probably be appointed. Elias W. Leavenworth, of New York, will doubtless appointed Commissioner under the Convention with N Granada, and Charles W. Davis, Secretary.

Calvin Husin, of New York, Commissioner under Convention with Costa Rics for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States against those re

The following named gentlemen, it is understood, have

sen nominated for Postmasters:

John Lockwood, Milwaukee.

Sidney F. Van Bounherst, Pittsburg.

William A. Gaines, Frankfort, Kg.

Chas. Howe has been nominated for Collector of Cus-toms at Key Wost; Benjamin O., Farrer, Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, and Samuel [Long, of Illinois, Consul at Iahaima, Sandwich Islands.

Defreese appears to be under the ban as Superintendent

of Public Printing. His nomination is surprising.

Colonel F. W. Lander is not, and has not been, an applicant for office under Mr. Lincoln. He would like to see

pointed Agent of the Pah-Ute Indians. Col. Lander has been favorably spoken of as Governo of Nevada Territory, on account of his success in putting a stop to the Indian war in that country last year. He leaves soon overland, blood horses to stock his ranche in

California. Mrs. Lander, late Miss Davenport, will visit

her friends in Massachusetts before she returns via

Mr. McNair, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, will be removed to morrow or next day. There are several applicants for the successorship.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE NEW YORK APPOINT-MENTS.

The contest over the New York appointments is fearful. Another party from New York arrived here this morning, and presented strong protests against Barney's sppointment as Collector. New candidates are hourly coming into the field in the hope of killing off the old ones. It is understood that they will be taken up and disposed

and definite declaration to an applicant, that the New York appointments would be attended to as soon as he should find time. A prominent politician of your city remarked to him this morning:-'Mr. President, I am surprised. We are not at war with Purkey. Why, then, send a warlike man like Webb, whom we want so badly at home, in the peaceful charac

ter of a Minister to that country?"

General Nye considers himself done for as to the Marshalship. One of his friends found him in his room toooked upon as a condrmation of the report of his probable appointment as Governor of a Western Territory.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. WASHINGTON, March 19, 1861.

The State Department is about transferring to the save val States a notification of the passage by Congress of the following proposed according to the constitution, which shall become valid when ratified by three fourths of the estitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of parsons held to labor or service by the laws of the said State.

THE SECREDICISIS IN BALLIMORE. My despatch exposing the secessionists' plot to resist the federal laws in the city of Baltimore, stirred up a ts nest, and has brought over from that city a large views with Mr. Lincoln upon the subject. These gentle-men assert that such a party does exist there, and that it is led by a disunion newspaper of that city.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS VIA PORTLAND. troit, Chicago and Portland have been co exchange offices for the French as well as the British mails, to be conveyed via Portland and Liverpool or du Loup and Liverpool, to take effect on the 1st of April next. The Western poetmasters will accordingly send letters for France to the Post Offices of the cities first hove mentioned, instead of to New York.

ANNATES IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA. rom the City of Mexico with dates to March 2. Affairs were gradually assuming a peaceful attitude, and the government of Juarez settling down to permanency.

The contest for President will probably result in no The difficulty between the French Minister and the Juarez government, growing out of the removals of the Nuns from the convents, is in a fair way of amicable adecognise the existing government.

are very active just now, and are determined to exact of the government a full enforcement of the laws of

The political difficulties transpiring in the United States excites a good deal of attention in Mexico. It was understood that the government would take no action at pre ent in regard to the recognition of the Confederate

AFFAIRS IN NEW GRANADA. advices were received this morning with late dates from Begota. The struggle between the contending ler Ospina and Mosqueira was vigorously pur ucd, and the ultimate result was regarded as dequeira was advancing upon the city. The condition of offairs was extremely critical The obstruction of commu nication between Panaros and Bogota was still very

The President of Costa Rica writes that he was about to submit Mr. Sanford's letter on free cotton to the council of government, with a view to action by it to facilitate such cultivation.

W. H. Russell, President of the Central Overland Califorms and Pike's Peak Express Company, and founder of the puny express, has concluded a contract with the Overand Mail Company, transferred by the last Congress to the Central route, to run the mail and pony from the Missouri river, connecting with the Overland Company

counts of the Census Marshals in the Confedeate States have not yet been settled, as the latter withheld the public money from which the government de-

HOW MUS. GAINES BEARS THE SMILES OF FORTING. Mrs. Gaines bears her honors with becoming dignity. the has no idea of oppressing the people who have been beaten by the decree of the Supreme Court. While General Gaines exacted a piedge from her a few hours before he died, that she would not compromise with any parties to win the case, she can now, having complied with the dying request of her husband, make any ar-

rangements she may deem just, with honer to herself. UNITED STATES SENATE.

EXTRA SESSION.
WASHINGTON, MARCH 19, 1861. The respinsion of Mr. Douglas, in reference to the forts, areenals, many yards and other public property in the

Mr. CLANGEAM, (opp.) of N. C., said that it would be recollected that when the resolution was offered to print usual number of copies of the inaugural address, he (Mr. Clingman) expressed the opinion that the latter meant war, and that the policy of the administration, if

carried into effect, would lead to war. He had some hope culated to involve us inevitably in civil war. But there Hampshire would relieve his (Mr. Clingman's) mind on the subject he would be much gratified. If the policy of ing. Commerce is paralyzed, manufactures are depressed, stocks are down, and general distress prevails throughout the land. If, as the Senator from fillnois said, the Freident would announce his policy was peace, it would help us out of our difficulties; but if, on the other hand, a different policy be intended. he could well understand why the administration would not proclaim it. He repeated, "it is the settled policy of those in power to involve us very soon in civil war." Their silence was proof of this to his mind. No doubt orders have gone to the Mediterranean and other distant stations to bring home our ships. Why was this so if the policy of the administration is peace! Why is there an immense armament at New York larger than for the last twenty years, if they were to believe the newspapers and private correspondence? ing. Commerce is paralyzed, manufactures are depres

ontence?
Mr. Grimes, (rep.) of lowa, said ships have not been recered from the Miditerranean, saghe had learned on

ordered from the Miditerranean, as he had searnes on inquiry.

Mr. Chnoman replied that it was so stated, and asked the Senator (Grimes) whether he believed that other distant ships had not been ordered home.

Mr. Grinos sald he had no knowledge of such a fact, having made inquiry only as to that particular case.

Mr. Chnoman said there could be no doubt that troops are being thrown into distant stations, and that a number of ships were taking in supplies. If the policy of the administration is war it would, of course, be concealed until there was readiness to strike. From information he had received within the last two or three days, there are reinforcements and heavy guns going South to take pessession of the forts in North Carolina, Virginia and eisewhere. If so he should regard it as a purpose to make war.

what appeared in the mangural address. Gentlemen on the other side could put their interpretation on the inaugural.

Mr. Chischan replied that it was extraordinary that Senators occupying such political relations should not know what the inaugural meant. The country has a right to know what to expect. Was it to be supposed for a moment that if this government threates the Confederate States they will wait till it is ready to organize armies and pounce upon them?

Mr. Chark—If you will look at the inaugural you will see the President says there can be no assault on any one.

Mr. Chark—But the President says that he will occupy and possess the forts in the Confederate States. The Senator hods his head. The President says to them there will be no bloodshed if you submit. He (Clingman) wished to state that be could not adopt the views of the Senator from Illinois (Bouglas) while all the facts point to wards collision and w.r.

Mr. Hair, (rep.) of N. H., in reply to Mr. Clingman's allusion to him, said that he (Haie) knew no more wnat the administration meant or intended to do than the Senator himself. He presumed that the Senator had been as frequently and intimately consulted as he (Haie) had been, and had given us much advice to the President and heads of departments as he had, and had heard as much from them in return.

Mr. Chischan replied that he had not communicated with them either verbally or in writing, and if the Senator was like himself he was very distant from those gentlemen.

Mr. Hale said that it was so with him. He had cor-

Mr. Half said that it was so with him. He had cor-responded neither verbally nor in writing as to any step of public policy, or to a single appearament that has been made.

responded neither verbally nor in writing as to any step of public policy, or to a single appeintment that has been made.

Mr. Cincoran thought, in all sincerity, that his (Hule's) remarks indicated great want of intelligence on the part of the administration that the Senator from New Hampshire had not been ponsuited, for his position and vast acquaistance with government affairs would give the administration great weight. He (Clingman) said, with regret, that this showed a want of statesmanship on the part of the administration.

Mr. Halls agreed to that, (laughter) but it was evidently true. He was here as a representative of New Hampshire, not of the administration, and presumed he should sustain the same relations to it that the Senator would, namely, to give his cordial support to all particular purposes which may commend themselves to his judgment. He (Hale) would endeavor to do the same, and they would in that case belong to the same party. (Laughter.) B He said this to relieve the Senator from he necessity of his ever calling spon him to know what the administration means. If the Senator wanted to know what the constituents mean he could tell him. He said this for the purpose of patting himself right and to answer frankly the interrogatory which the Senator from North Carolina propounded. He intended to support the administration where it deserves support, but when it took a course which he deemed contrary to the interests and honor of the country it should not have his support. President has been overwhelmed by frends. (Laughter.) they have been througing the avenues of the White Hease to pay their respects to him, and it was supposed the same was true as to the heads of departments it was jest to himself to say that to this day and hou he was innocent and ignorant of what the administration intends to do. He (Haie) hut not passed a word with the members of the Calinn.

no advice elsewhere.

Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich., said that the Senator from Kentucky yesterday made a remark about "blood letting," and called it his (Chandler's) doctrine, or words to that effect. He (Chandler) was not the author of that doctrine. It was a distinguished son of Virginia and Kentucky, for the latter was then a part of the former State, who promulgated the idea. He alluded to Jefferson, who, in writing from Paris, said that "the people cannot always be well informed, and that the tree of liberty must be refreshed by the blood of pairiots and tyrants." It was the natural manure. There was where he (Chandler) obtained the idea. The doctrine of the "higher law" and the "irrepressible conflict" was assigned to Mr. and the "irrepressible conflict" was assigned to Mr. Seward, and the Senator from Illinois had said that Mr. Lincoln inaugurated the doctrine. If the Senator had read the Bible he would have found the doctrine was not only held before Mr. Seward was born hat before the Saviour was born. It was linustrated in the history of Pharaoh and Moses, as he proceeded to show. The Senator from Kentucky had spokes for that and other States, and had argued to prevent the propriet of abundancy of the fortune grind, up the proceeded to show. The Senator from Kentucky had spokes for the sand other States, and had argued to prevent the propriet of abundancy of the Union. The proplet on the state of the states of the same the propriet of the sand spokes of the s

PRESENTATION OF THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

Senor Luis Molina, who has so acceptably, during several years, represented the republics of Costs Rica and Nicaragua at Washington, has been pronound by the republic of Nicaragua to the rank of Europ Extrao-dinary and Minister Plenipotentary. On Saturday ists he was formally received by the President. On being presented by the Secretary of State, he addressed the President as follows:

reciprocated, i may contribute to promote as desirable an end and be acceptable to the government of the United States.

**To which the Personn replied —

Mr. Mounta—I am happy to receive the letters you present, and to recegnise you, air, as Flivey Extraordinary and Minister Picuipotentary of Nicaragus near the United States. In conferring a higher rank upon you as a token of regard on the part of the government and people of Nicaragus towards this country, they have done our government and people an honor for which we are duly grateful, while they have also manifested an increased confidence in you, which we can attest is deserved, and thereby have done you a distinguished honor, upon which we compratulate you. On behalf of the United States I fully reciprocate towards your government and people the kind wishes and friendly purposes you so generously express towards ours. Please communicate to his Excellency the President of Nicaragua my high estemand consideration, and my caracut wish for his health, happiness and long life. Be assured, sir, I do not allow myself to doubt that your public duties and social intercourse here will be so conducted as to be entirely acceptable to the government and people of the United States.

THE BUCHANAN CABINET TROUBLES.

THE BUCHANAN CABINET TROUBLES.

REFLY OF MR. THOMPSON TO MR. HOLT.

OXFORD, Miss, March 11, 1861.

To the Editors of the March 5, I find a letter of Hon.
Joseph Holt, dated March 5, I find a letter of Hon.
Joseph Holt, dated March 5, which was read by me with some surprise, as I have heretofore regarded him as an honorable man.

On the 3d and 4th of January ultimo, in reply to interrogatories from Judge Longatreet, of South Carolins, a devoted Christian and a man of peace, I telegraphed to him no reinforcements had been or jered to Fort Sumter, and, in my opinion, none would be sent if the authorities of that State would refrain from an attack on the fort.
Judge Longatreet thereupon addressed a written appeal to the Governor and those officially associated with him, basing his argument on this information, to withhold the first blow it had its effect; no attack was made. On the morning of the 8th the Constitution newspaper contained a telegraphic despatch from New York that the Star of the West had sailed from that port with 250 soldiers on board, bound for Fort Sumter. This was the very dist intimation I had received from any quarter that additional troops had been ordered or sent. This information to me was not conflicial; it was a fact conveyed with electric speed to every part of the confederacy, known to be true by every well informed man in the city of Washington as soon as known by me. While engaged in writing my resignation in the presence of Judge Black, then Secretary of State shows he was received twom Judge Longstreet, making inquiry as to the sailing of the Star of the West with additional troops. Honor, truth, institute to myself/and Judge Longstreet, required of me the reply i made, that he Star of the West had sailed with reinforments, an acight then to be in Charleston.

I make this statement for the reader, not for Mr. Holt because Mr. Holt knew when he asserted that i, "whill yet a member of the Cabinet, disclosed to those in oper rebellien against the United States information which I had un

or our classry as a nation had not been violated," he ut-tered a vile falsehood and calumny.

But Mr. Holt inserts in his communication my letter of resignation and the President's reply—the very point in issue in which was, that this experition of the Sac of the West was fitted out without my knowledge, in viola-tion of an express understanding. But when the Presi cent admitted, in his resly, that he expected my resig-nation when his cectains was made—and as he did not resign of course. It is

resign of course I did not understand him as I thought he had expressed himself—and as I well knew the Attng Secretary of War, in his eagerness to crush out those whom he considered "in open rebellion," was rought to seize upon any loose expression of the President to justify himself in adopting any suggestion of then Scott which he supposed would effect that end, I did no, choose to push a controversy with the President involving a question of veracity. Hat if Mr. Holt intends to be understood, by quoting this correspondence, that this order, which the President claims to have made, was the "official" information held by me under the scale of confidence, and which I communicated, I pronounce him a cishonorable and unqualified falsifier.

All my correspondence with the President has never been published, and I append a copy of that portion which has not yet been printed, and hope you will insert in your paper as a part of this letter.

On Wednesday, 2d of January, the question of sending reinforcements to Fort Sumter was formally discussed in Cabinet. The letters of Major Anderson were read, and as the inferences drawn from them were different by the several members, the President decided that a special messenger should be sent to Major Anderson to learn his true condition, and suggested to Mr. Holt several interrogatories to be propounded to him. This conclusion was reached, as admitted by every member of the Cabinet. As soon as this question was disposed or, the reply of the South Carolina Commissioners was taken up, rend and returned. After that the conversation was desultory, and if the President used the expression that "relatorecomenta must now be sent," it is certain that nother Judge Black, Gev. Thomas nor myself heard the remark. These are the only two members of the Cabinet with whom I have had a special conversation on this particular subject. It is certain, however, the then acting Secretary of War, moved upon by General Soot, did imagnate this secret that he could be subject. The cortain, however,

His Excellency James Bushessan, President of the United States:—
Draw Size—In your reply to my note of the 5th instant, accepting my resignation, you are right when you say that "you (f) had been so emphatic in opposing these reinforcements that I (you) thought you (I) would resign in consequence of my (your) declaion."
I came to the Cabinet on Wetnesday, January 2, with the full expectation I would resign my commission before I lett your Council Board, and I know you do not doubt that my action would have been promptly taken had functioned in the now be sent." For more than forty days I have recarded the display of a military force in Chricaton, or along the Southern coast by the United takes as tantamount to war. Of this opinion you and all my colleagues of the Cabinet have been frankly advised. Believing such would be the construction of an order for additional troops, I have been anxious and have used all legitimate means to save you and your administration

hine.

I go hence to make the destiny of Mississippi my destiny. My life, fortune, and all I hold most dear shall be devoted to her cause. In doing this I believe, before God, I am serving the ends of truth and justice and good government. Now, as ever, your personal friend

J. THOMPSON.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1861.

My Dran Sir.—Without referring to any recent political questions, your favor of yesterday has afforded me the highest degree of satisfaction. You know that for many years I have entertained a warm regard for you, and this has been greatly increased by our official and personal intercourse since you became a member of my cabinet. No man could have more ably, honestly, and efficiently performed the various and complicated duties of the interior bepartment than yourself, and it has always been my pride and pleasure to express this opinion on every suitable occasion. I regret extremely that the troubles of the times have rendered it becovery for us to part; but whatever may be your future destiny, I shall ever feel a deep interest in your welfare and happiress. From your friend, very respectfully.

Hon. Jacob Thompson.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Evacuation of Fort Sumter.

Major Anderson and His Forces Leave on Saturday in the Steamship Columbia.

Probable Recognition of the Confederate States by the European Powers.

THE FRELING AT THE SOUTH. Surrender of the New York Vessels by the

State of Georgia, Ac.,

CHARLESTON, March 19, 1861. Paymester Hutton, of the United States Army, visited Fort Sumter this evening under a flag of truce, and paid off fifty United States soldiers.

Major Anderson sent to Quartermaster Hatch, of the Confederate army, desiring to know by what conveyance his troops can be transported North. They will go by the Columbia on Saturday. The abandonment of the fort is hourly expected.

the French Emperor and the Spanish government. The British government is not expected to do so immediately. Rossia, Sweden, Denmark and the Italian confederacy are all favorably inclined.

No reconstruction, consequent even upon the extinction of the republican party, will restore the South to the old

Commodore Ingraham and Captain Hartstein have left

and new works already commenced in consequence. Charleston is thoroughly efficient in all military points.

There is no danger from bombardment. Were Anderson

shells into the city. The principal people here are desirous of a speedy esttlement of affaire; but all look to the attainment of

that object outside and not inside of the old Union. I have just left Governor Pickens. Some excitement was created this evening by the appersonne of a steamer from the North abcoust of Port Sumter. The Confederate States steamer Facel le't her

lend assistance to the fortifications if necessary. Beauregard has the confidence of both the State and Confederate States governments, and is working with wisdom and great military address.

moorings, with an additional force, to reconnoitre, and

The whole of the arms seized by Fouche Kennedy on board the Monticelle, en route to Savanuah, have at length been restored by that official. The following is a copy of a letter sent by the owners of the Martha J. Ward, seized in reprisal by the Georgia authorities, to the fact that the vessels seized by the Secreum authorities were advertised to be sold on the 25th, helped to bring about the desired result :-

bring about the desired result.—

LITTEE FROM LAMES E. WARD & CO.

J. A. KENNEDY, ERG.—

DRAM Sim.—We are the owners of the ship Martins J.

Ward, now under seizure at Savanoah, as stated, in reprisal for the arms seized by you. We have made every effort to save our property, valued at over \$40,000, and and that without your frieudly sit we shall be enable to do so, and must submit to such empressed searches. It, in consideration of our unfortuna's position, you will deliver the arms to us, we will indemnify swangalastial da august and osels which may be recovered sgamat you for such seizure.

James E. WARD & CO.

The before mentioned indemnity results as follows: The before mentioned indemnity roads as follows:-

In consideration that John A. Kennedy will, at our request, deliver up ten cases of arms seized on board the steamer Monticello, and in consideration of one dollar to us paid, we hereby agree to pay all costs and damages and expenses that may be recovered against him for such seizure. Dated this 15th day of March, 1861.

JAMES E. WARD & CO.

The above indemnity was required of the owners of the ship Martha J. Ward, seized by Governor Brown in repaisal for the seizure of the ten cases of muskets here by Superintendent Kennedy. It is understood that the loss of the owners of that ship in freight alone is between four and five thousand dollars, besides detention and this ndemnity, which may be as much more. Upon giving this indemnity the arms were delivered to the owners of the ship, who transmitted them to Savannah on Monday sat, to be delivered to Governor Brown.

In connection with this matter, some private tele graphic correspondence has taken place between Measure. S. D. Babcock and John A. Parker, of this city, on the one hand, and Mesers. H. Brigham and R. Lathere, of Savannah, on the other hand. The result of these de-spatches is embraced in the following telegraphic corres-

It appears that an appeal had been made about Febru-ary 25, to the Commissioners of Polles, to control Mr. Kennedy. They, however, only referred the matter to after a delay of over two weeks, evidently to evi

point in question, and tacitly to confirm what Mr. Ken-

INTELLIGENCE FROM KEY WEST.

Kny Weer, March 12, 1841: There are no vessels of war at the present moment actioned at Key West. The city is perfectly quiet, and the people seem disposed to calmly await the denoisment of events. The federal authorities holding the forthcations will have undisputed sway.

The Coast Survey schooners Agastix and Balley have

5th inst, and left in the transport schooner Turingas for Fort Jefferson, on the 9th. Lieut. Gilman is an rests for

The United States revenue cutter Appleton, Landt, Rar olph, sailed for Havana on the 4th, with Capt. W. F

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, March 19, 1861.

the proposed amendments to the constitution. It is Franklin's substitute changed by using the expression "involuntary servitude" in place of "person held to skevery." The rights of owners are not to be impaired by Congressional or Territorial law, or the pre-cristing law of Mexico. In territory hereafter acquired, involun-tary servitude, except for crime, is prohibited norsh of hibited by Congress or any Territorial Legislature south of that line. In the third section there are verbal alterations for the somewhat better security of property in transit. The fifth section prohibite the limits of the United States. The sixth makes verbal changes in relation to remmeration of fugitives by Congress, and excises the clause relative to securing privileges and immunities. The seventh secoffice to persons of African race. The eighth says none of these amendments, nor the third paragraph of the third paragraph of the second section, second article thereof, shall be amended or abolished without the con-

ent of all the States. The taxation question was up and debated, but no

Mr. Rendolph concluded his speech.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION. St. Louis, March 19, 1861.

tion yesterday in a five hours' speech in favor of the majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations. EX-GOVERNOR HELMS, OF KENTUCKY, ON

THE UNION. LOUISVILLE, March 19, 1861. Ex-Governor Helms, in a letter in the Courier, advo

rates the union of all the slave States to prevent civil MANUFACTURING INTERESTS IN CHARLES-

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS IN CHARL TON.

[From the Charleston Mercury, March 14.]
Our readers throughout the Coolederate states will gratifed to learn that the people of Charleston are mastremous and successful efforts to establish thems independent of the North, in business as well as polyakites. It is too well known that every article we adone the outer man, from his hat to his boots hither to been manufactured in a section with which now hold foreign relations; but it is equally well it that we have the means, the facilities and enterprism the facilities and enterprism production of the control of the section of the production of the tablished in 1820 when clothing for the trans-up in Charlesten, continued to manufacture her 1832, when, to compele with other flourishing et-ments, they were compelled—though the list in siness to yield to the necessity—to open a bracel in New York for the purpose of manufacturing goods with more economy. The New York bran-& Co., the last to yield in 1832, are the first to return i 1861. Messra, Mathiesson, O'Flara & Co.'s manufacturin rooms are located in Hasel street, near King street, an in a few days will be in full blast, with upwards of on

aundred operatives, when we may again and other praiseworthy enterprises. Our Inter-State Relations. GOVERNOR PICKENS OF SOUTH CAROLINA SUES FOR LOST BAGGAGE. MARINE COURT.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy. Stamphip Company.—The plaint if in this case is Governor of South Carolina, and sues to recover \$250, the value of baggage containing wearing apparel and a musical instru-

ment, which, it is alleged, were lost through the neglipears, from the statement of plaintif 's counsel, that the baggage of the Southern Governor was placed in charge of a colored porter attached to the steamer Adriatic, in which the plaintiff and his family returned from Europe in the arrival of the vessel the colored porter was rected to bring the baggage to the Fifth avenue & where Governor Pickens stopped en route for South Clina, on his return from Russia, where he had a hier team Ambanastor.

gers rooms, and a constraint of the constraint of the distribution of the constraint of these instruments could be packed away without witness perceiving them; it had been agreed between witness and counsel that time should be allowed to search for the articles, which was should be allowed to search for the articles, which was should be allowed to search for the articles, which was should be allowed to search for the articles, which was should be allowed to search for the first immediately only the particle of the first immediately only the form of the first immediately as cervice ever since; the Adriatio was laid up the next voyage.

Other testimeny was given to show that the baggage was given into the custory of the colored man.

Judge McCarthy charged the jury that the case was simply a question of fact. If they found that the goods were placed on board the defondants' vessel, and had been received by their authorized servants, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. If they believed that the company had received the goods, and had conveyed them is safety to the plaintiff a sgents, then the defendance could not be held liable for the loss.

After an absence of two hours the jury brought in a verdict for the defendants.

Before Judge Shipman.

MARCH 18.—Albert Blackman et al. vs. The ship. hound, her Tackle, dc.—The arguments in this case were closed to day. It will be remembered that the crew sub-for the wages due them at the time they were taken out of the ship in the Indian Goodn. Decision reserved. For the libellants, ex-Jungs Goods and Mr. Indgway; for the respondents, Benedict, Burr & Benedict.